

**MONEY NEEDED
TO INSURE SAFE
AND SANE 4TH**

Independence Day Committee Has Only One-Quarter of Sum Required.

**MUST ELIMINATE
MANY FEATURES**

Four Thousand Dollars Needed to Meet Plans of Committee.

Unless a more generous response is made by citizens of Washington to the appeal of the joint committee of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce for funds, the safe and sane Fourth of July will be lacking in many of the features which went to make the celebration of the last two years a success.

This was the statement today of Commissioner Rudolph, chairman of the committee, who is plainly discouraged at the lack of interest shown by the residents of Washington. Notwithstanding urgent solicitations on the part of the committee, which has labored industriously to provide a great variety of entertainment on Independence Day, the total amount of the contributions received thus far is approximately \$1,000.

Need More Money.

The plans of the committee involve an expenditure of \$4,000, and it will be necessary to eliminate many of the events now contemplated unless sufficient funds are provided. The largest individual item is for fireworks, which, it is estimated, will cost \$2,000.

"In view of the generous responses made to appeals for funds in 1909 and 1910, it is hard to understand the apparent lack of interest in this year's celebration," said Commissioner Rudolph today.

No One in Hurry.

"There is in my opinion no lack of patriotism on the part of the citizens of Washington. The delay in the response, I believe, has resulted in a feeling of confidence that the committee eventually will raise the money, and no one has been in a hurry to contribute his share. The expenses of a public celebration should not be borne by a few public-spirited men, but all who are financially able to do so should contribute their mite to the cause. The committee would more appreciate \$1 each from 1,000 citizens than ten contributions of \$100. The reason for this is that if a man has invested \$1, he will feel more of a personal interest in the celebration, and his enthusiasm will add to its success."

"If, instead of waiting for his neighbor, the man who is at heart interested in the celebration, however small, the committee this year will elicit all former efforts. If not, some of the features now under consideration will have to be abandoned."

Letters have been sent by the committee to all those who contributed to the fund last year, as well as to those whose names are not on the list. Contributions should be sent to George W. White, treasurer of the Safe and Sane Committee on the Fourth of July, National Metropolitan Bank Building.

**J. F. Archbold Must
Pay in Accident Case**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 25.—A verdict of \$6,100 was returned today against John F. Archbold, son of the millionaire Standard Oil magnate, John D. Archbold, by the superior court in the suit brought to recover \$13,000 damages for causing the death of seven-year-old Guilherme de Mello, daughter of William de Mello, of this city, by Archbold's automobile in Mattapoisett, in 1909.

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair tonight and Friday. Moderate temperature. Light, variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.

AFLECK'S	U. S. BUREAU.
8 a. m. 76	8 a. m. 72
9 a. m. 78	9 a. m. 74
10 a. m. 81	10 a. m. 77
11 a. m. 83	11 a. m. 79
12 noon 84	12 noon 81
1 p. m. 87	1 p. m. 84
2 p. m. 87	2 p. m. 87

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 5:13 a. m. and 5:47 p. m. Low tide, 12:00 a. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 6:06 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. Low tide, 12:02 a. m. and 12:52 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises..... 4:36 | Sun sets..... 7:42

**SLAYER OF WIFE,
UNMOVED, HEARS
STORY OF CRIME**

Coroner's Inquest Binds MacDonald Over to Grand Jury.

**SEES PROCEEDINGS
LIKE MAN IN TRANCE**

No Defiance in Manner, But Haggard Face Tells of Sleepless Night.

Like a man in a trance, with no apparent interest in the proceedings, Edward J. MacDonald sat in the prisoner's chair in the inquest room at the District morgue today and heard witnesses tell of how he shot down and killed his wife, Gertrude S. MacDonald, yesterday afternoon in a corridor on the fifth floor of the Colorado building.

There was no show of emotion on the man's face as the facts leading up to and immediately after the tragedy were vividly recalled. Tapping his fingers on the crown of the derby hat which he held in his lap, he looked about the room, unconcerned, and, to all appearances, less interested than the crowd of morbidly curious spectators who crowded the little room.

Formal Hearing.

The inquest was nothing more or less than a formal hearing, only sufficient evidence being heard to establish the fact of the shooting and bind MacDonald over to the grand jury. MacDonald's attitude today was in striking contrast to what it was immediately after he had shot down his wife. There was no longer defiance in his manner, none of the brazenness which he realized that he was a man accused of the murder of his wife, he proved a good actor during the inquest.

The inquest was scheduled for 11 o'clock, but it was noon before it started. MacDonald was taken from his cell in the First precinct police station to the morgue at the appointed hour. As he entered the building the first person he saw was Mrs. Margaret Billop, his sister-in-law. MacDonald passed by her without a word of recognition. For nearly an hour they sat facing each other in Morgue-master Schonenberger's office. Mrs. Billop sobbed and MacDonald fingered his hat.

Face Is Haggard.

Yesterday, when Mrs. Billop reached the fifth floor of the office building where MacDonald was standing over his wife's form with the revolver in his hand, there was a dramatic scene. As Mrs. Billop charged him with the shooting, he made a desperate effort to break away from the policeman, who was restraining him, and attack his sister-in-law.

MacDonald showed every evidence today of the restless and sleepless night he spent in the police station. His face was haggard and drawn, with a day's growth of beard, and his appearance was that of a man who had been on a prolonged debauch.

MacDonald did not take the witness stand. Even if his attorney had desired him to make a statement, they probably would not have persuaded him to tell his version of the shooting to the coroner's jury. He has positively declined to discuss the case with any one.

Mrs. Billop on Stand.

It was with difficulty that Mrs. Billop took the stand, and told what she knew of the tragedy. Almost overcome with emotion, she recited how she was waiting on the fifth floor of the building when she heard the pistol shots, and, rushing upstairs, found her sister dying. Dramatically taking the blame for the whole affair, Mrs. Billop said the tragedy occurred at 10 o'clock at a building going up for J. W. Woodward, at Fifteenth and H streets northwest.

Alexander Galt, the man whom Coughlin caused to fall four stories, was not seriously hurt.

Coughlin, who had boarded at 2411 Pennsylvania avenue, was told by the foreman to pull out a plank which lay across two beams at the foot of a derrick mounted on the eleventh floor, which is the top of the building.

It is supposed that Coughlin overestimated the weight of the plank and gave too hard a pull. At all events he was seen to topple over backward and then go crashing down.

The unfortunate man bumped from beam to beam until he reached the seventh floor. Here collision with a girder deflected his course so that he shot straight down an open shaft where elevators are to be installed. On the fifth floor of this shaft a plank was stretched across, and on this Galt stood. He is employed as a draftsman for Marshall & Marshall, civil engineers.

Coughlin's plunge against the plank turned it for an instant into a spring board, and he was thrown upward a few feet, then his body shot down against the first floor, flooring and in another instant Galt's body lay beside his.

Victim of Wife Murderer, and Three Views of Slayer

EDWARD J. MACDONALD,

PICTURE OF MACDONALD TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARREST.



MRS. GERTRUDE S. MACDONALD,
Who Was Shot and Killed By Her Husband.

**WORKMAN IS DEAD
AFTER FALL FROM
TOP OF BUILDING**

Plunging Down Eleven Stories, Coughlin Causes Another to Fall Four.

Falling eleven stories from the top of a new office building, bouncing from beam to beam, smashing down solid pine planks, knocking down another man in the course of his plunge, Bernard Coughlin, an iron worker, received injuries from which he died at the Emergency Hospital at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock at a building going up for J. W. Woodward, at Fifteenth and H streets northwest.

The fires which Collins is said to have started were in a series that mystified the Police and Fire Departments. It was suspected that he started the fires for the pleasure of watching them.

Indictments were returned against John B. F. Harrison and William A. Marshall for conspiracy to defraud Edward C. Sears.

Harrison and Marshall are said to have attempted to work a scheme by which Sears was to be deprived of several hundred dollars. They induced him to go to Frederick, Md., and there, it is said, they planned to separate him from his money.

Gompers Says He Looks For New Contempt Trial

In a statement teeming with sarcasm and invective, President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today declared he expects to be tried a second time for contempt of court.

"There can be no question but that Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison will again be confronted with a rule to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court," said Gompers. "And this time not by the original plaintiff in the case, but by lawyers whose special mission in life seems to be directed to stifle the cry of the workers."

Policeman Daughton, Shot In Neck, Much Improved

Policeman Dixon M. Daughton, wounded ten days ago, while he was on a stone lighter, lying off the Virginia shore, will be able to appear at the trial tomorrow of Charles E. Traught, charged with having shot him.

**THOMAS J. COLLINS
INDICTED FOR ARSON
BY THE GRAND JURY**

Bill Returned Against Alleged Firebug Who Liked to See Things Burn.

Eleven woodsheds and one stable are mentioned in the indictment of Thomas J. Collins, returned by the grand jury today, alleging arson. Collins is alleged in the first count of the indictment to have set fire to the woodshed of Annie Fisher, on February 8. The other fires of which he is accused of starting followed in the month of February and in March.

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OLD PICTURE OF THE PRISONER.

**GRANT JURY STILL
IN SESSION; RUMOR
OF A DISAGREEMENT**

Heresy Case Causes Strong Talk in Presbyterian General Assembly.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25.—With rumors of a disagreement on the convention floor, the fourteen judicial commissioners of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in whose hands lies the ecclesiastical fate of Dr. William D. Grant, the Northumberland, Pa., clergyman charged with heresy, were still in a secret session at noon today.

Personal solicitation of a berth on the executive commission came in for a warm scoring at the hands of the elder Thomas Kane, of Chicago, at the morning session of the assembly, when he moved that the judicial commission be instructed to throw out the name of any man as nominee for a place on the executive commission who either solicited the position himself or through his friends.

Moderator Carson declared that motion out of order with the statement that "no motion is in order that casts reflection on the twenty-one honored men of the assembly."

Despite the moderator's ruling, another motion was put demanding that the whole matter be referred back to the commission.

Then Dr. S. Edward Young, of New York, chairman of the judicial commission, sprang to the platform and asked:

"Are we to put every man who is named as nominee on his oath to discover whether he sought the position?"

"Shouts of 'No' were loosed by the delegates. The rumormongers finally quieted down, and the election of Andrew Stevens, of Chicago; Jesse Forbes, of New York; Judge Freeman, of Illinois, and Thomas McCurdy, of Philadelphia, were confirmed."

Aviator Jannus Back; Makes Light of Hurts

"I am not hurt, I have a few scratches to remind me of the accident at Bristol last Monday," said plucky Anthony Jannus, the Washington aviator, who seen at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Spaulding, 1963 Baltimore street, this afternoon.

Jannus reached Washington from Bristol early this morning. He went to Alexandria this afternoon and to the Emerson Engine Company works, where he is working on a new monoplane, which he expects to have ready in three weeks.

The accident at Bristol last Monday was caused by Jannus running his machine into a bank to avoid dashing into the crowd.

"I struck the ground on my left shoulder and rolled over on my back several times," said Jannus. "The reason I was hurt as badly as I was is that the machine was going at terrific speed. It was like being thrown from a fast moving train."

The field at Bristol was badly adapted to flying. I had to get my start from a hill and then jump several ditches; when I got up in the air I was only a few feet from the summit of the hill, but seventy-five feet from the track. As soon as I got up in the air I circled the field several times, but had to keep the hill in sight, as it was the only available place to land. I had to use great care to avoid the trees, and just as I was about to land the spectators swarmed over the hill, directly in front of the machine."

**HARLAN ATTACKS
COURT'S DECISION
IN STANDARD CASE**

"Judicial Usurpation of Legislative Function" Strongly Condemned in Aged Jurist's Opinion Filed Today.

BELIEVES COLLEAGUES' RULING WILL WORK HARM FOR YEARS

Justice Harlan on the Standard Oil Decision

"The action of the court might well alarm thoughtful men who revere the Constitution."

"The court has read into the Sherman act words which are not to be found there, and has thereby done that which it adjudged in 1896 and 1898 could not be done without violating the Constitution."

"The courts have nothing to do with the wisdom or policy of an act of Congress."

"To overreach the action of Congress merely by judicial construction, is a blow at the integrity of our governmental system."

"The court * * * has usurped the constitutional functions of the legislative branch of the Government."

A vigorous opinion, setting forth in stronger language, his dissenting views delivered orally from the bench was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States today by Associate Justice Harlan in the Standard Oil case.

He scores the other eight members of the highest bench for "interfering with the people, the source of all legislative power," and sets forth his belief that the majority opinion, instead of benefiting business, will result in much litigation, the injurious effect of which will be felt for many years to come.

He agrees with the majority in finding the Standard Oil Company guilty and ordering its dissolution, but in the strongest terms condemns the "judicial usurpation of the legislative function."

His argument against the reading into the law of the word "unreasonable," referring to the prohibition of combination "in restraint of trade," is set forth at great length.

At the outset, the senior justice quotes sarcastically the statement that the majority of the court has modified the decree of the lower court in the Standard Oil case as to "minor matters."

"I apprehend," he said, referring to this, "that those modifications may prove to be mischievous."

ORIGIN OF SHERMAN LAW IS DISCUSSED.

Justice Harlan began his opinion with a discussion of the conditions which brought about the enactment of the Sherman law. He compared the situation to the slave times, declaring that it was the conviction that the country was in real danger from a "slavery that would result from aggregations of capital profit and advantage exclusively and corporations controlling for their own profit and advantage exclusively the entire business of the country, including the production and sale of the necessities of life."

Guided by this belief, he said, Congress enacted the anti-trust law. The justice elaborated on the exact wording of the law, and included next in his opinion several decisions construing it as delivered previously by the Supreme Court and the lower tribunals.

Quotes Decision.

He quoted the decision of the court in 1896 in the trans-Missouri freight case, where for the first time the "unreasonable" restraint of trade plea was advanced by the opponents of the Sherman law. The portions quoted by the justice concluded with the statement from the court that "all contracts of that nature (which restrain commerce), whether valid or otherwise, would be included within the scope of the act."

"To say that the act excludes agreements which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade * * * is substantially leaving the question of unreasonableness to the companies themselves * * * We are asked to read

into the act, by way of judicial legislation an exception that is not placed there by the lawmaking branch of the Government, and this is to be done upon the theory that the impolicy of such legislation is so clear that it cannot be supposed Congress intended the natural import of the language it used. This we cannot and ought not to do."

Harlan cited this case to show, as he declared, conclusively, that the court in 1896 refused to do what it did in the Standard Oil decision in 1911.

Course of Trusts.

He declared, further, that fifteen years ago, after this decision was made, and the court refused to read the word "unreasonable" into the law, attempts were made to amend the Sherman law, but that ever since Congress refused to change the policy.

"But those who were in combinations that were illegal," Harlan said in his opinion, "did not despair. They at once set up the baseless claim that the decision of 1896 disturbed the business interests of the country, and let it be known that they would never be content until the rule was established that would permit interstate commerce to be subjected to reasonable restraints."

Finally, the justice stated the same question arose again in the joint traffic case, and there, again, the court adhered to its previous decision in 1896, reaffirming in even stronger language its decision not to read the word "unreasonable" into the law.

In connection with an exhaustive discussion of this opinion, Justice Harlan, in his opinion quoted the words of President Taft—then judge of the court of appeals of the Sixth circuit—that the decision was that "contracts in restraint of interstate transportation were within the statute, whether the restraint

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY**SENATE.**

Senate met at 2 o'clock. Senate Manufactures Committee heard all about chickens from Dr. Mary E. Pennington.

Finance Committee heard paper manufacturers on reciprocity.

Senate Democrats wrangled in caucus over Lorimer case.

Senator Le Follette wound up his address on Lorimer.

Senator Davis assailed the Postoffice Department for excluding certain publications from mail.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session.

White House Callers.

SENATORS
Borah, Idaho Root, N. Y.
Stephenson, Wis. Les, Tenn.

REPRESENTATIVES
Weeks, Mass. Sherwood, Ohio.
Sisson, Miss. Langley, Ky.
Hinds, Mo. Lane, Tenn.
Byrnes, Tenn. Cooper, Wis.
Dyer, Mo. Wood, Ia.
Findley, S. C. Wilson, Ill.
Moss, Ind. Cannon, Va.
Hanna, N. D. Carlin, Va.

OTHER CALLERS.
Secretary Wilson.